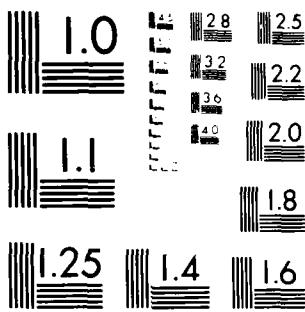


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LAMINATES(U) UNIVERSAL ENERGY SYSTEMS INC DAYTON OH
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AN APPLE COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITE
LAMINATES

ADA130077

HERZL CHAI
Universal Energy Systems, Inc.
Dayton, OH 45432

March 1983

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This report has been reviewed by the Office of Public Affairs (ASD/PA) and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS, it will be available to the general public, including foreign nations.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.



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Mechanics & Surface Interactions Branch
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FOR THE COMMANDER



FRANKLIN D. CHERRY, Chief
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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number.)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The proposed numerical code which is based on lamination plate theory is capable of determining characteristics of general laminates with cores. The laminate may be subjected to mechanical or hygrothermal loadings. The main features of this program are:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) calculating stiffness and compliance matrices; b) calculating effective stresses and moments resulting from temperature or moisture content change; (over)		

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- c) calculating on-axis and off-axis interlaminar strains arising from mechanical or hygrothermal effects
- d) conducting strength analysis using the Tsai-Hill or maximum strain criterion.

The program is in Applesoft and can be executed from an Apple computer terminal. It is saved on a disk* obtainable from Dr. S. W. Tsai, AFWAL/MLBM, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433, Tel: (513) 255-3068. Material properties for five commonly used composites are stored in the program. Output is displayed on a CRT screen as well as on a "hard copy" using a surface printer.

* Different disks are available for Apple I and Apple II computers.

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FOREWORD

This report is an inhouse effort conducted in the Mechanics and Surface Interactions Branch, Nonmetallic Materials Division, Materials Laboratory, Air Force Wright Aeronautical Laboratories, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, (AFWAL/MLBM), under the Visiting Scientist program with Universal Energy Systems, Inc., Air Force Contract #F33615-82-C-5001. This work was performed during the period of Oct. 82 to Dec. 82.

The writer is grateful to Dr. S.W. Tsai for supporting this work and for valuable discussions.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	TITLE	PAGE
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	REVIEW OF EQUATIONS	2
	1. Modulus and Compliance Analysis	2
	2. Hygrothermal Analysis	4
	3. Strain Analysis	5
	4. Strength Analysis	6
III	PROGRAM CONTROL	8
	1. Running the Program	8
	2. Data Input Procedure	8
	3. Printout Control	9
	4. Program Pause	9
IV	PROGRAM LISTING	15
V	ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES	21
REFERENCES		1
FIGURES	Figure 1 Notation for General Laminate with Core	10
TABLES	Table I Flow Diagram	11
	Table II Terminology for Data Input and Output	12
	Table III Computer Memory Storage	14

I. INTRODUCTION

The behavior of a composite laminate depends on variety of characteristics including stiffness, strength and behavior under environmental changes. The large number of parameters and the extensive amount of calculations involved in the characterization of composite laminates suggest the use of electronic computers.

Algorithms for solutions of laminate problems in various computing facilities are given in [1-3]*. In the present work an algorithm for the solution of the general laminate shown in Figure 1 is provided using an Apple computer.

A review of relevant equations is provided in Section II which includes modulus and compliance analysis, hygrothermal effects, strain computation, and strength analysis. This material is based on a book by S. W. Tsai and H. T. Hahn, [4].

Instruction for program running and control is given in Section III. This includes data input procedure and printout control.

-
- * 1. S. W. Tsai, R. Aoki, "TI-59 Magnetic Card Calculator Solutions to Composite Materials Formulas", AFML-TR-79-4040.
 - 2. Som R. Soni, "A Digital Algorithm for Composite Laminate Analysis-Fortran", AFWAL-TR-81-4073.
 - 3. Won J. Park, "Radio Shack TRS-80 Pocket Computer Solutions to Composite Materials Formulas", AFWAL-TR-81-4074.
 - 4. S. W. Tsai, H. T. Hahn, "Introduction to Composite Materials", Technomic Publishing Co., Westport, CT 06880, July 1980.

II. REVIEW OF EQUATIONS

A short review of relevant equations is given in this section.

For a detailed derivation the reader is referred to reference 4.

1. Modulus and Compliance Analysis

With deformation prescribed, the effective loads are found

from*

$$\begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \\ M_1 \\ M_2 \\ M_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{13} \\ & A_{22} & A_{23} & B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{23} \\ & & A_{33} & B_{31} & B_{32} & B_{33} \\ & & & D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} \\ & & & & D_{22} & D_{23} \\ & & \text{SYM.} & & & D_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_1^0 \\ \varepsilon_2^0 \\ \varepsilon_3^0 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{or } \begin{bmatrix} N \\ M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon^0 \\ k \end{bmatrix}$$
(1.1)

where ε_i^0 and k_i , $i = 1-3$, are mid-surface strain and curvature components, respectively, and N_i , M_i , $i = 1-3$, are average forces per unit length and average moments per unit length, respectively. Referring to Figure 1 for notation, the stiffness matrices in (1.1) are given by

	V_{0x}	U_2	U_3
x_{11}	U_1	V_{1x}	V_{2x}
x_{22}	U_1	$-V_{1x}$	V_{2x}
x_{12}	U_4		$-V_{2x}$
x_{33}	U_5		$-V_{2x}$
x_{13}		$V_{3x}/2$	V_{4x}
x_{23}		$V_{3x}/2$	$-V_{4x}$

$$, x = A, B, D \quad (1.2)$$

* For convenience the axis "6" in reference 4 is replaced in this work by "3"

where

$$[V_{iA}, V_{iB}, V_{iD}] = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \phi \cdot f_i[1, z, z^2] dz, \quad i = 0-4$$

$$f_0 = 1, \quad f_1 = \cos 2\theta, \quad f_2 = \cos 4\theta, \quad f_3 = \sin 2\theta, \quad f_4 = \sin 4\theta$$

$$\phi = 0 \text{ for } -\frac{h}{2} + Mh_0 \leq z \leq \frac{h}{2} + Mh_0 + h_c, \quad \phi = 1 \text{ otherwise} \quad (1.3)$$

h_0, h_c, h = ply, core, and laminate thickness, respectively

M = number of plies below core

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 &= (3Q + 2Q_{xy} + 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ U_2 &= (Q_{xx} - Q_{yy}) / 2 \\ U_3 &= (Q - 2Q_{xy} - 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ U_4 &= (Q + 6Q_{xy} - 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ U_5 &= (Q - 2Q_{xy} + 4Q_{ss}) / 8 \\ Q &= Q_{xx} + Q_{yy} \end{aligned} \quad (1.4)$$

$Q_{xx} = m_0 E_x$, E_x = longitudinal Young's modulus

$Q_{yy} = m_0 E_y$, E_y = transverse Young's modulus

$Q_{xy} = Q_{yx} = m_0 E_y v_x$, v_x = longitudinal Poisson's ratio (1.5)

$Q_{ss} = E_s$, E_s = longitudinal shear modulus

$$m_0 = 1/(1 - v_x^2 E_y / E_x)$$

With the aid of (1.1), the deformation can be expressed in terms of effective loads

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon^0 \\ k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta^T & \delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N \\ M \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\text{where } \alpha = A^{-1} - \beta B \tilde{A}^{-1}, \quad \beta = -A^{-1} B \tilde{\delta}, \quad \tilde{\delta} = (D - B A^{-1} B)^{-1} \quad (1.7)$$

It is possible to normalize (1.1) and (1.6) with respect to the total laminate thickness, h . The results are:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{N}^* \\ \underline{M}^* \\ \underline{K}^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{A}^* & \underline{B}^* \\ 3\underline{B}^* & \underline{D}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\varepsilon}^0 \\ \underline{k}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{\varepsilon}^0 \\ \underline{k}^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\alpha}^* & \underline{\beta}^*/3 \\ \underline{\beta}^{*T} & \underline{\delta}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{N}^* \\ \underline{M}^* \end{bmatrix} \quad (1.9)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{A}^* &= \underline{A}/h, \quad \underline{B}^* = 2\underline{B}/h^2, \quad \underline{D}^* = 12\underline{D}/h^3 \\ \underline{\alpha}^* &= \underline{\alpha}h, \quad \underline{\beta}^* = \underline{\beta}h^2/2, \quad \underline{\delta}^* = \underline{\delta}h^3/12 \\ \underline{N}^* &= \underline{N}/h, \quad \underline{M}^* = 6\underline{M}/h^2 \\ \underline{\varepsilon}^0 &= \underline{\varepsilon}^0, \quad \underline{k}^* = \underline{k}h/2 \end{aligned} \quad (1.10)$$

2. Hygrothermal Analysis

The effective loads generated by temperature change, ΔT , and moisture content change, C , are determined using the following procedure:

(i) The nonmechanical strain components, e_i , are given by

$$e_i = \alpha_i \Delta T + \beta_i C, \quad i = x, y, \quad e_s = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

where α_i and β_i are coefficients of thermal expansion and swelling, respectively.

(ii) The stresses required to produce these strains, σ_j^N , are found from

$$\sigma_j^N = Q_{jk} e_k, \quad j, k = x, y, \quad \sigma_s^N = 0 \quad (2.2)$$

where the superscript "N" has been assigned to indicate nonmechanical stresses.

(iii) The on-axis stresses in (2.2) can be transformed to off-axis stresses using (2.3)

	p^N	q^N
σ_1^N	1	$\cos 2\theta$
σ_2^N	1	$-\cos 2\theta$
σ_3^N		$\sin 2\theta$

(2.3)

where $p^N = (\sigma_x^N + \sigma_y^N)/2$, $q^N = (\sigma_x^N - \sigma_y^N)/2$

(iv) The effective nonmechanical forces and moments are given by

$$[N_i^N, M_i^N] = \int_{-h/2}^{h/2} \phi \cdot \sigma_i^N [1, z] dz, i = 1 - 3$$

or

	p^N	q^N
N_1^N, M_1^N	v_{OA}, v_{OB}	v_{1A}, v_{1B}
N_2^N, M_2^N	v_{OA}, v_{OB}	$-v_{1A}, -v_{1B}$
N_3^N, M_3^N		v_{3A}, v_{3B}

(2.4)

where the v^S 's and ϕ are defined in (1.3)

3. Strain Analysis

The object here is to determine on-axis and off-axis interlaminar strains from prescribed loadings (mechanical or nonmechanical).

Assuming a linear strain variation across the laminate thickness, i.e.

$$\underline{\epsilon} = \underline{\epsilon}^0 + z \underline{k} \quad (3.1)$$

and using (1.6) in (3.1), the off-axis strains at z is given by

$$\xi = \alpha N + \beta M + z (\beta^T N + \delta M) \quad (3.2)$$

Next, the on-axis strains are found using the transformation in
(3.3)

	p	q	r
ϵ_x	1	$\cos 2\theta$	$\sin 2\theta$
ϵ_y	1	$-\cos 2\theta$	$-\sin 2\theta$
ϵ_s		$-2\sin 2\theta$	$2\cos 2\theta$

(3.3)

where $p = (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)/2$, $q = (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2)/2$, $r = \epsilon_3/2$

4. Strength Analysis

In this work laminate strength is examined using two failure criteria , i.e. the Tsai-Hill and the Maximum Strain.

In the maximum strain criterion failure is assumed when one of the six conditions below met first

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_x, \epsilon_y, \epsilon_s > 0: (\epsilon_x, \epsilon_y, \epsilon_s) |_{\text{allowed}} &= (X/E_x, Y/E_y, S/E_s) \\ \epsilon_x, \epsilon_y, \epsilon_s < 0: - " - &= (-X'/E_x, -Y'/E_y, -S/E_s) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

where X and X' are longitudinal tensile and compressive strength, respectively, Y and Y' are transverse tensile and compressive strength, respectively, and S is the shear strength.

Defining strength ratio R as

$$R = \epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}} / \epsilon_i|_{\text{imposed}}, \quad i = x, y, s \quad (4.2)$$

and assuming nonmechanical strain as well as mechanical strain exist, then, with superscript "M" assigned for mechanical strain

$$\epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}} = R \epsilon_i^M + \epsilon_i^N - e_i \quad (4.3)$$

using (4.3) in (4.1), one has

$$R = \min. \left[\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{E_x} - \epsilon_x^N + e_x \right) / \epsilon_x^M, \left(\frac{\bar{Y}}{E_y} - \epsilon_y^N + e_y \right) / \epsilon_y^M, \left(\frac{\bar{S}}{E_s} - \epsilon_s^N \right) / \epsilon_s^M \right] \quad (4.4)$$

where $\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \bar{S} = X, Y, S$ for positive ϵ_i^M , $i = x, y, s$

and $\bar{X}, \bar{Y}, \bar{S} = -X', -Y', -S$ for negative ϵ_i^M , $i = x, y, s$

In the Tsai-Hill criterion failure occurs when

$$G_{ij} \epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}} \epsilon_j|_{\text{allowed}} + G_i \epsilon_i|_{\text{allowed}}^{-1} = 0, \quad i, j = x, y, s \quad (4.5)$$

where the nonvanishing terms in (4.5) are

$$\begin{aligned} G_i &= F_j Q_{ij} \\ G_{kl} &= F_{ij} Q_{ik} Q_{jl}, \quad i, j, k, l = x, y \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

$$G_{ss} = (Q_{ss}/S)^2$$

$$F_x = 1/X - 1/X', \quad F_y = 1/Y - 1/Y'$$

$$F_{xx} = 1/(XX'), \quad F_{yy} = 1/(YY'), \quad F_{xy} = F_{xy}^* (F_{xx} F_{yy})^{1/2} \quad (4.7)$$

Introducing (4.3) in (4.5), one finds two roots for R, one positive and the other negative. Only the positive solution is given (the negative root corresponds to a reverse straining).

III PROGRAM CONTROL

The program language is in "Applesoft" ("BASIC" with some additions) and it is described in the Apple instruction manual. The program flow diagram is shown in Table I. Terminology for input and output data is given in Table II and computer memory allocation in Table III. The program listing and illustrative examples are shown in page 15 and 21, respectively. Program control and data input procedure are summarized below.

1. Running the program

With the disk inserted into the disk drive, the program "composite" is loaded automatically into the computer memory once the computer is turned on. Note that the disk contains a subprogram used for printing data in scientific format. This program is also automatically loaded into the computer memory.

2. Data Input Procedure

Data are inputted through both program line editing (before running the program) and computer keyboard during program run, according to the procedure outlined in Table I.

For convenience, material properties for five composites and aluminum are stored in the program according to the following scheme:

Program Line	Material Type	Material Identification
40	40	T300/5208 (graphite/epoxy)
50	50	B(4)/5505 (boron/epoxy)
60	60	AS/3501 (graphite/epoxy)
70	70	Scotchply 1002 (glass/epoxy)
80	80	Kevlar 49/epoxy (aramid/epoxy)
90	90	Aluminum

Material selection is achieved through keyboard by inputting the material type number in the table above. Other materials can be analyzed by introducing appropriate material properties in either program line 40 to 90.

Mechanical forces and moments on a per unit length basis are inputted in program lines 940 and 950, respectively. The current values are $N_1 = 1/10^9$ M-GPa, $N_2 = N_3 = M_1 = M_2 = M_3 = 0$. The strength parameter F_{xy}^* is inputted in line 1580. Its current value is -0.5.

3. Printout Control

If a "hard copy" printout is desired the printer should be activated prior to running the program. The display and printing format requires that both the CRT screen and the printer page width should be set to at least 80 character.

For some applications a printout of all output data blocks indicated in Table I may be excessive. A selective output printout is possible using the $CN(I)$, $I = 1-8$, array in program line 20, as described in Table I. For instance, if in program line 20 we have " $CN(1)=0: CN(2)=0: CN(3)=0: CN(4)=0: CN(5)=1: CN(6)=0: CN(7)=0: CN(8)=0$ ", then only on-axis strains will be printed. The current values are $CN(I)=1$, $I = 1-8$.

4. Program Pause

As indicated in Table I, after each block printout the program pauses to give the user an ample time to observe the output on the CRT screen. This is accompanied by cursor flashing. To resume computer operation press the "RETURN" key. To eliminate program pause the user should delete the "Get G\$" statements in program lines 2130 and 2190.

x, y - ON-AXIS COORDINATES
 $1, 2$ - LAMINATE (OFF-AXIS) CO.

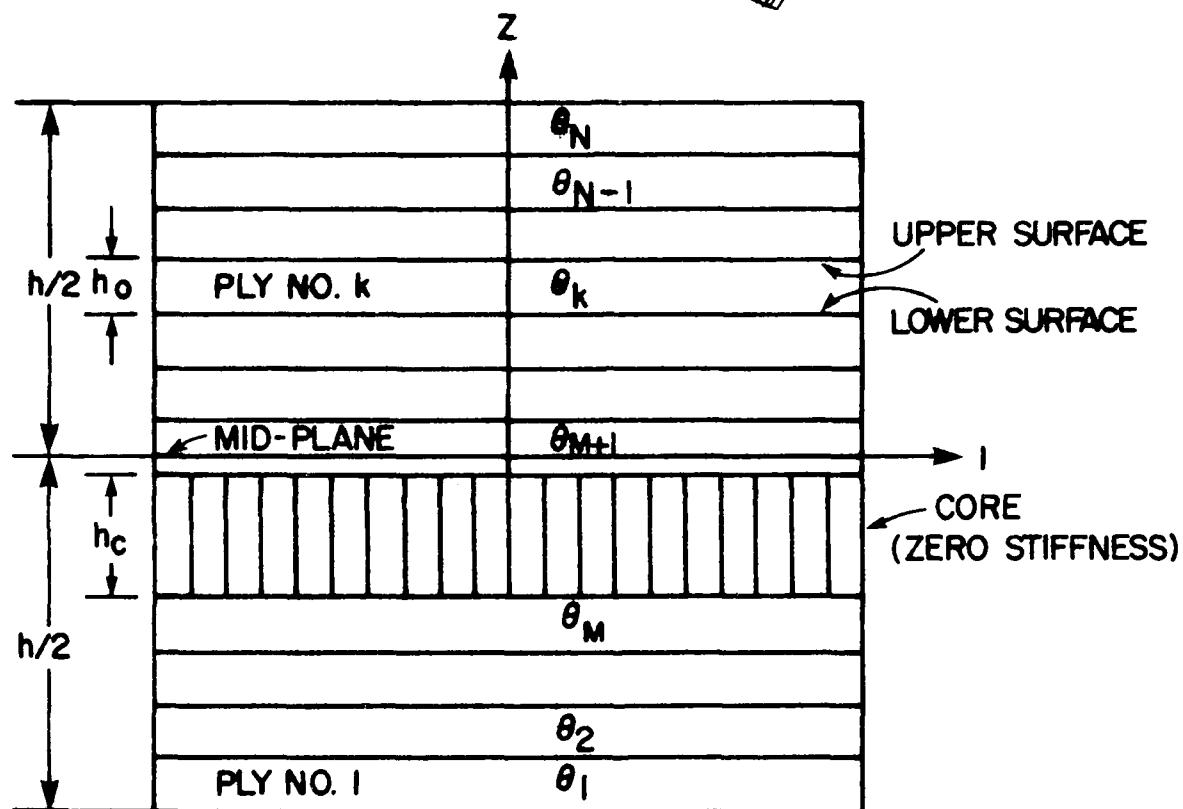
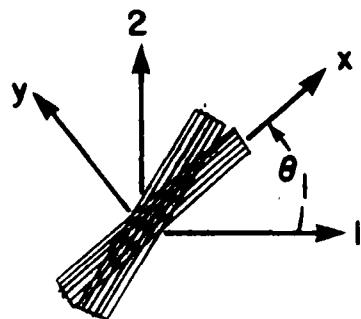


Figure 1. Notation for General Laminate with Core.

TABLE I - FLOW DIAGRAM

NOTATION

- (Circle) - PROGRAM LINE DATA INPUT
- (Diamond) - KEY BOARD DATA INPUT (TYPE THE INPUT VALUE AND THEN "RETURN")
- (CN(I)), I=1-8. - DATA PRINTOUT CONTROL PARAMETERS GIVEN IN PROGRAM LINE 20. CN(I)=1 FOR PRINT, CN(I)=0 FOR NO PRINT
- (Square) - DATA BLOCK PRINTOUT
- (Left Arrow) - PROGRAM PAUSES. PRESS "RETURN" TO CONTINUE

NOTE: SEE FIGURE 1 AND TABLE II FOR OTHER NOTATION

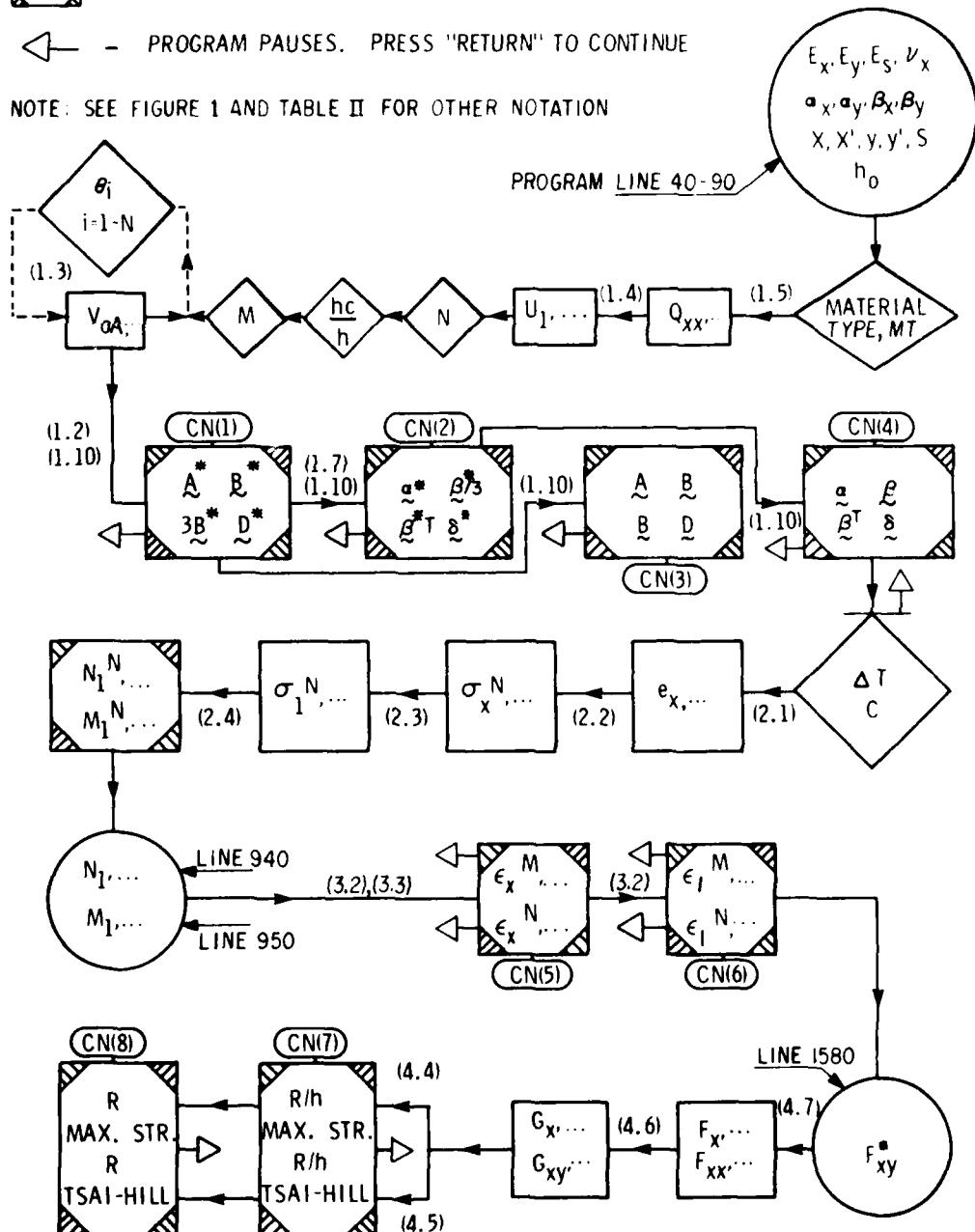


TABLE II
TERMINOLOGY FOR DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT

Data Input

C (C)* - moisture content

h_o , h_c (H_o , H_c) - ply and core thickness, respectively, (M)**

N , M (N , M) - number of plies in laminate and number of plies below core, respectively

N_i^M , M_i^M ($N(I,O)$, $M(I,O)$), $I = 1-3$ - effective mechanical force and effective mechanical moment components (on a per-unit length basis), respectively, ($M \cdot Gpa$, $M^2 \cdot Gpa$)

Material Type (MT) - see table in page 8

E_x , E_y (E_x , E_y) - longitudinal and transverse Young's modulus, respectively, (Gpa)

E_s (E_s) - longitudinal shear modulus, (Gpa)

S (S) - longitudinal shear strength, (Gpa)

X , X' (X , X_C) - longitudinal tensile and compressive strength, respectively, (Gpa)

Y , Y' (Y , Y_C) - transverse tensile and compressive strength, respectively, (Gpa)

F_{xy}^* (FXY STAR) - Parameter related to material strength (See (4.7))

α_x , α_y (α_x , α_y) - coefficient of thermal expansion along x and y direction, respectively, ($1/K$)

β_x , β_y (β_x , β_y) - swelling coefficient in x and y direction, respectively

ν_x (ν_x) - longitudinal Poisson's ratio = $-\epsilon_y/\epsilon_x$

ΔT (DT) - temperature difference, (K^0)

θ_i ($\theta_i(I)$) - orientation of i^{th} ply (Deg.)

Data Output

A , B , D (A , B , D) - stiffness matrices, ($M \cdot Gpa$, $M^2 \cdot Gpa$, $M^3 \cdot Gpa$)

A^* , B^* , D^* (A^* , B^* , D^*) - normalized stiffness matrices, (Gpa)

*Quantities in parenthesis indicate program variables

**Dimension : M - Meter, pa - paschall, Gpa - 10^9 pa, K^0 - deg. Kelvin

TABLE II
TERMINOLOGY FOR DATA INPUT AND OUTPUT (CONTINUED)

- $\underline{N}^M(N)$, $\underline{N}^N(NN)$ - Mechanical and nonmechanical force/unit length Vector, respectively, ($M \cdot Gpa$)
- $\underline{M}^M(M)$, $\underline{M}^N(MN)$ - Mechanical and nonmechanical moment/unit length Vector, respectively, ($M^2 \cdot Gpa$)
- $\underline{N}^{*M}(N*)$, $\underline{N}^{*N}(NN*)$ - normalized mechanical and nonmechanical force/unit length Vector, respectively, (Gpa)
- $\underline{M}^{*M}(M*)$, $\underline{M}^{*N}(MN*)$ - normalized mechanical and nonmechanical moment/unit length Vector, respectively, (Gpa)
- α , β , β^T , δ (ALPHA , BETA , TRBETA , DELTA) - compliance matrices, ($1/M \cdot Gpa$, $1/M^2 \cdot Gpa$, $1/M^2 \cdot Gpa$, $1/M^3 \cdot Gpa$)
- α^* , β^* , β^{*T} , δ^* (ALPHA* , BETA* , TRBETA* , DELTA*) - normalized compliance matrices, ($1/Gpa$)
- R (R) - strength ratio

TABLE III
COMPUTER MEMORY STORAGE

Modulus and Compliance Components

$$\begin{aligned}
 X(I, J, 0) &\leftrightarrow A^*(I, J,) \quad I, J = 1-3 \\
 X(I, J, 1) &\leftrightarrow B^* \\
 X(I, J, 2) &\leftrightarrow D^* \\
 X(I, J, 3) &\leftrightarrow \alpha^* \\
 X(I, J, 4) &\leftrightarrow \beta^* \\
 X(I, J, 5) &\leftrightarrow \beta^{*T} \\
 X(I, J, 6) &\leftrightarrow \delta^*
 \end{aligned}$$

Strain Components

$$\begin{aligned}
 E(k, I, 0) &\leftrightarrow \epsilon^M(I) \text{ in the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ ply} \\
 E(k, I, 1) &\leftrightarrow \epsilon^N(I) \text{ in the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ ply}
 \end{aligned}$$

I = 1-3 : on-axis strain components at lower ply surface

I = 4-6 : on-axis strain components at upper ply surface

I = 7-9 : off-axis strain components at lower ply surface

I = 10-12 : off-axis strain components at upper ply surface

Strength Ratio

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_L(k, 0) & k^{\text{th}} \text{ ply, } R_{\text{Tsai-Hill}}, \text{ lower surface} \\
 R_L(k, 1) & k^{\text{th}} \text{ ply, } R_{\text{Tsai-Hill}}, \text{ upper surface} \\
 R_M(k, 0) & k^{\text{th}} \text{ ply, } R_{\text{Max strain}}, \text{ lower surface} \\
 R_M(k, 1) & k^{\text{th}} \text{ ply, } R_{\text{Max strain}}, \text{ upper surface}
 \end{aligned}$$

IV. PROGRAM LISTING

```

10 DIM CN(10)
20 CN(1) = 1:CN(2) = 1:CN(3) = 1:CN(4) = 1:CN(5) = 1:CN(6) = 1:CN(7) = 1:
   N(8) = 1
30 INPUT "MATERIAL TYPE, MT=";MT
40 EX = 181:EY = 10.3:PX = .29:ES = 7.17:HO = .000125:X = 1.5:XC = 1.5:Y =
   .04:YC = .246:S = .068:AX = .02 / 1E6:AY = 21.5 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY = .6:
   IF MT = 40 THEN GOTO 100
50 EX = 204:EY = 18.5:PX = .23:ES = 5.59:HO = .000125:X = 1.26:XC = 2.5:Y =
   .66:YC = .201:S = .067:AX = 6.1 / 1E6:AY = 30.3 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY = .6:
   0: IF MT = 50 THEN GOTO 100
60 EX = 138:EY = 8.96:PX = .3:ES = 7.1:HO = .000125:X = 1.447:XC = 1.447:Y =
   = .0517:YC = .206:S = .093:AX = - .3 / 1E6:AY = 28.1 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY =
   Y = .44: IF MT = 60 THEN GOTO 100
70 EX = 38.6:EY = 3.27:PX = .26:ES = 4.14:HO = .000125:X = 1.026:XC = .61:
   Y = .031:YC = .119:S = .072:AX = 8.6 / 1E6:AY = 22.1 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY =
   .6: IF MT = 70 THEN GOTO 100
80 EX = 76:EY = 5.5:PX = .34:ES = 2.3:HO = .000125:X = 1.4:XC = 1.275:Y =
   .012:YC = .053:S = .034:AX = - 4.0 / 1E6:AY = 79 / 1E6:BX = 0:BY = .6
   : IF MT = 80 THEN GOTO 100
90 EX = 62:EY = 69:PX = .3:ES = 26.5:HO = .000125:X = .4:XC = .6:Y = .9:YC =
   = .4:S = .23:AX = 22.5 / 1E6:AY = AX:BX = 0:BY = 0: IF MT = 90 THEN
   GOTO 100
100 MP = 1 / (1 - PX * PX * EY / EX)
110 DIM O(3,3)
120 A$ = "#.##"
130 O(1,1) = MP * EX:O(2,2) = MP * EY:O(2,1) = MP * PX * EY
140 O(1,2) = O(2,1):O(3,3) = ES
150 O = O(1,1) + O(2,2)
160 U1 = (3 * O + 2 * O(1,2) + 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
170 U2 = (O(1,1) - O(2,2)) / 2
180 U3 = (O + 2 * O(1,2) - 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
190 U4 = (O + 6 * O(1,2) - 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
200 U5 = (O - 2 * O(1,2) + 4 * O(3,3)) / 8
210 INPUT "NUMBER OF PLIES, N=";N
220 INPUT "NORMALIZED CORE THICKNESS, HC/W=";HC
230 H = N * HO / (1 - HC):HN = (1 - HC) / N
240 IF HC = 0 THEN M = N: GOTO 260
250 INPUT "NUMBER OF PLIES BETWEEN Z=-H/2 AND CORE, M=";M
260 PRINT : PRINT "PLY ORIENTATION (FROM Z=-H/2 TO Z=H/2)"
270 DIM O(60),P(60,4),X(3,3,9),V(4,2),W(60)

```

```

280 D = OFFSET
290 FOR I = 1 TO N
300 INPUT "PLY ANGLE ="; O(I)
310 IF N = M THEN GOTO 330
320 IF I = M THEN PRINT "CORE, "; INT (( - N + 1 / HN) * 100 + .5) / 100
;" PLY THICK"
330 O(I) = O(I) * 3.1415926535 / 180
340 P(I,0) = 1
350 P(I,1) = COS (2 * O(I))
360 P(I,2) = COS (4 * O(I))
370 P(I,3) = SIN (2 * O(I))
380 P(I,4) = SIN (4 * O(I))
390 IF I > M THEN D = 1
400 W1(I) = -.5 + D * HC + (I - 1) * HN
410 NEXT I
420 FOR K = 0 TO 2:K1 = K + 1: IF K = 2 THEN FK = 4
430 FOR I = 1 TO N
440 IF K = 0 THEN TT = HN
450 IF K = 1 THEN TT = HN * (HN + 2 * W1(I))
460 IF K = 2 THEN TT = (W1(I) + HN) ^ 3 - W1(I) ^ 3
470 FOR J = 0 TO 4
480 V(J,K) = V(J,K) + P(I,J) * TT * FK
490 NEXT J
500 NEXT I
510 C1 = V(0,K) * U1:C2 = V(1,K) * U2:C3 = V(2,K) * U3:C4 = V(3,K) * U2 /
2:C5 = V(4,K) * U3
520 X(0,1,K) = C1 + C2 + C3
530 X(1,2,K) = V(0,K) * U4 - C3
540 X(1,3,K) = C4 + C5
550 X(2,1,K) = X(1,2,K)
560 X(2,2,K) = C1 - C2 + C3
570 X(2,3,K) = C4 - C5
580 X(3,1,K) = X(1,3,K)
590 X(3,2,K) = X(2,3,K)
600 X(3,3,K) = V(0,K) * U5 - C3
610 NEXT K
620 LI = 0:LO = 9: GOSUB 2310
630 F = 1:LA = 9:LB = 1:LC = 7: GOSUB 2420
640 F = 1:LA = 1:LB = 9:LC = 8: GOSUB 2420
650 F = - 3:LA = 1:LB = 7:LC = 6: GOSUB 2420
660 LA = 2:LB = 6:LC = 6: GOSUB 2520
670 LI = 6:LO = 6: GOSUB 2310
680 F = - 3:LA = 7:LB = 6:LC = 4: GOSUB 2420
690 F = - 1:LA = 4:LB = 8:LC = 3: GOSUB 2420
700 LA = 9:LB = 3:LC = 3: GOSUB 2520
710 FOR I = 1 TO 3
720 FOR J = 1 TO 3
730 X(J,I,5) = X(I,J,4)
740 NEXT J
750 NEXT I
760 IF CN(1) = 0 THEN GOTO 800

```

```

710 X$ = "A*":Y$ = "B*":V$ = "(GPA)":Z$ = "SB*":W$ = "D*": GOSUB 2150
720 X1 = 1:X2 = 1:E = 0: GOSUB 2220
730 X1 = 3:X2 = 1:E = 1: GOSUB 2220
740 IF CN(2) = 0 THEN GOTO 840
750 X$ = "ALPHA":Y$ = "BETA*3":V$ = "(1/GPA)":Z$ = "TRBETA":W$ = "DELTA"
    : GOSUB 2150
760 X1 = 1:X2 = 1 / 3:E = 3: GOSUB 2220
770 X1 = 1:X2 = 1:E = 5: GOSUB 2220
780 IF CN(3) = 0 THEN GOTO 880
790 X$ = "A":Y$ = "B":V$ = "":Z$ = "B":W$ = "D": GOSUB 2150
800 X1 = H:X2 = H * H / 2:E = 0: GOSUB 2220
810 X1 = 0.5 * H ^ 2:X2 = H ^ 3 / 12:E = 1: GOSUB 2220
820 IF CN(4) = 0 THEN GOTO 920
830 X$ = "ALPHA":Y$ = "BETA":Z$ = "TRBETA":W$ = "DELTA": GOSUB 2150
840 X1 = 1 / H:X2 = 2 / H ^ 2:E = 3: GOSUB 2220
850 X1 = 2 / H ^ 2:X2 = 12 / H ^ 3:E = 5: GOSUB 2220
860 X$ = "STRAIN ANALYSIS":Y$ = "":Z$ = "":W$ = "": GOSUB 2150
870 DIM N(3,1),M(3,1),E(60,12,1),S1(3,1),S2(3,1),ET(3)
880 N(1,0) = 1 / 1E9:N(2,0) = 0:N(3,0) = 0
890 M(1,0) = 0:M(2,0) = 0:M(3,0) = 0
900 FOR I = 1 TO 7
910 N(I,0) = N(I,0) / H
920 M(I,0) = M(I,0) / (H * H / 6)
930 NEXT I
1000 INPUT "TEMP. DIFFERENCE (IN K), DT=";DT: INPUT "MOISTURE CONTENTS, C
    =" ;C: PRINT
1010 ET(1) = AX * DT + BX * C:ET(2) = AY * DT + BY * C
1020 JJ = 1: IF ABS(DT) + ABS(C) = 0 THEN JJ = 0
1030 IF JJ = 0 THEN GOTO 1130
1040 SX = 0(1,1) * ET(1) + 0(1,2) * ET(2)
1050 SY = 0(2,1) * ET(1) + 0(2,2) * ET(2)
1060 PN = .5 * (SX + SY):ON = .5 * (SX - SY)
1070 N(1,1) = PN * V(0,0) + ON * V(1,0)
1080 N(2,1) = PN * V(0,0) - ON * V(1,0)
1090 N(3,1) = ON * V(0,0)
1100 M(1,1) = .5 * (PN * V(0,1) + ON * V(1,1))
1110 M(2,1) = .5 * (PN * V(0,1) - ON * V(1,1))
1120 M(3,1) = ON * V(0,1)
1130 PRINT TAB(8); "EFFECTIVE STRESSES"; TAB(11); "EFFECTIVE MOMENTS"
1140 EJ$(0) = "MECHANICAL":EJ$(1) = "NON-MECHANICAL"
1150 A$(1,0) = "N*":A$(2,0) = "M*":A$(3,0) = "N":A$(4,0) = "M"
1160 A$(1,1) = "NN*":A$(2,1) = "MN*":A$(3,1) = "NN":A$(4,1) = "MN"
1170 FOR J = 0 TO JJ:X1 = 1:X2 = 1
1180 PRINT TAB(27);EJ$(J)
1190 FOR L = 0 TO 1: PRINT A$(1 + 2 * L,J);
1200 FOR I = 1 TO 3: 2: PRINT USEA$:X1 * N(I,J);
1210 NEXT I: PRINT " ";A$(2 + 2 * L,J);:X1 = X1 * H
1220 FOR I = 1 TO 3: 2: PRINT USEA$:X2 * M(I,J);
1230 NEXT I:X2 = X2 * H * H / 6: PRINT
1240 NEXT L
1250 NEXT J

```

```

1260 FOR P = 0 TO JJ
1270 GOSUB 2580: NEXT P
1280 FOR K = 1 TO N
1290 FOR L = 0 TO 1
1300 FOR J = 0 TO JJ
1310 FOR I = 1 TO 3
1320 E(K,I + 3 * L,J) = S1(I,J) + 2 * (W1(K) + L * HN) * S2(I,J)
1330 E(K,I + 3 * L + 6,J) = E(K,I + 3 * L,J)
1340 NEXT I
1350 NEXT J
1360 FOR J = 0 TO JJ
1370 GOSUB 2660
1380 NEXT J
1390 NEXT L
1400 NEXT K
1410 PRINT : PRINT "PLY"; TAB( C ); "LOWER PLY SURFACE"; TAB( C ); "UPPER PLY SURFACE"
1420 IF CN(5) + CN(6) = 0 THEN GOTO 1560
1430 Z$(0,0) = "ON AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN":Z$(0,1) = "OFF AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN":Z$(1,0) = "ON AXIS NON-MECHANICAL STRAIN":Z$(1,1) = "OFF AXIS NON-MECHANICAL STRAIN"
1440 FOR J = 0 TO JJ
1450 PRINT : FOR M6 = 1 - CN(6) TO CN(6): PRINT TAB( 20 ); Z$(J,M6); B67( C )
1460 FOR K = 1 TO JJ: PRINT K; TAB( 5 )
1470 FOR L = 0 TO 1
1480 FOR I = 1 TO 3
1490 C PRINT USEA$:E(K,I + 3 * L + M6 * 6,J);
1500 NEXT I: PRINT " ";
1510 NEXT L
1520 PRINT
1530 NEXT K
1540 NEXT M6
1550 NEXT J
1560 IF CN(7) + CN(8) = 0 THEN GOTO 2140
1570 DIM F(2,2),G(3,3),EX(6),U(3),CM(60,1),R1(60,1),RM(60,1),PC(3)
1580 FXYSTAR = - 0.5
1590 F(1,1) = 1 / (X * XC):F(2,2) = 1 / (Y * YC)
1600 F(1,2) = FXYSTAR * SQR(F(1,1) * F(2,2)):F(2,1) = F(1,2)
1610 FX = 1 / X - 1 / XC:FY = 1 / Y - 1 / YC
1620 EX(1) = X / EX:EX(2) = Y / EY:EX(3) = S / ES:EX(4) = - XC / EX:EX(5)
= - YC / EY:EX(6) = - S / ES
1630 DX = FX * Q(1,1) + FY * Q(1,2)
1640 DY = FX * Q(1,2) + FY * Q(2,2)
1650 FOR K = 1 TO 2
1660 FOR F = 1 TO 2
1670 G(F,F) = 0
1680 FOR I = 1 TO 2
1690 FOR J = 1 TO 2
1700 G(I,F) = G(K,F) + F(I,J) * Q(I,K) * Q(J,F)
1710 NEXT J
1720 NEXT I
1730 NEXT F
1740 NEXT K
1750 Q(3,3) = (Q(3,3) / S) ^ 2

```

```

1760 FOR I = 1 TO N
1770 FOR L = 0 TO 1
1780 A = 0:R = 0:C = 0
1790 FOR I = 1 TO 3:IL = I + 3 * L:BB = 0
1800 IF E(K, IL, 0) < 0 THEN RB = 3
1810 U(I) = E(K, IL, 0) - ET(I): IF E(K, IL, 0) = 0 THEN E(K, IL, 0) = E(K, IL, 0)
    + 1E-10
1820 R(I) = (EX(I + BB) - U(I)) / E(K, IL, 0): IF I = 1 THEN GOTO 1840
1830 IF R(I) < RM(K, L) THEN GOTO 1850
1840 RM(K, L) = R(I):UM(K, L) = I
1850 NEXT I
1860 FOR I = 1 TO 3:IL = I + 3 * L
1870 FOR J = 1 TO 3:JL = J + 3 * L
1880 A = A + G(I,J) * E(K, IL, 0) * E(K, JL, 0): IF JI = 0 THEN GOTO 1910
1890 B = B + G(I,J) * (E(K, IL, 0) * U(J) + E(K, JL, 0) * U(I))
1900 C = C + G(I,J) * U(I) * U(J)
1910 NEXT J
1920 NEXT I
1930 B = B + GX * E(K, I + 3 * L, 0) + GY * E(K, 2 + 3 * L, 0)
1940 C = C + GX * U(1) + GY * U(2) - 1
1950 V2 = SQR (B^2 - 4 * A * C)
1960 R1(K, L) = (-B + V2) / 2 / A
1970 NEXT L
1980 NEXT K
1990 X$ = "STRENGTH ANALYSIS":Y$ = " ";V$ = " ";Z$ = " ";W$ = " "; GOSUB 150
2000 FOR I = 1 TO 2
2010 PRINT "      ;"TSAI-HILL";"      ;"MAX. STR.";"      ;"STR. COMP.";
2020 NEXT I
2030 PRINT : PRINT
2040 X1 = H:K$(1) = "STRENGTH RATIO. R":K$(0) = "NORMALIZED STRENGTH RATIO
    , R/H"
2050 FOR K = 1 + CN(7) TO CN(8)
2060 PRINT TAB( 20);K$(K);: PRINT
2070 FOR I = 1 TO N: PRINT I; TAB( 5);
2080 FOR L = 0 TO 1
2090 * PRINT USEA$(R1(I,L) / X1);: PRINT "      ";: * PRINT USEA$(RM(I,L) / X1);: PRINT "      ";CN(I,L);: TAB( 5);"
2100 NEXT L
2110 PRINT
2120 NEXT I
2130 X1 = 1: GET G$: NEXT K
2140 END
2150 PRINT
2160 PRINT "*****"
2170 PRINT TAB( 15);X$;"      ";Y$;"      ";V$
2180 PRINT TAB( 15);Z$;"      ";W$
2190 GET G$
2200 PRINT
2210 RETURN

```

```

2120 FOR I = 1 TO 3:XM = X1
2130 FOR L = K TO K + 1: IF L = K + 1 THEN XM = X2
2140 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2150 S PRINT USEA$;XM * X(I,J,L);
2160 NEXT J
2170 NEXT L
2180 PRINT
2190 NEXT I
2200 RETURN
2210 A = X(1,1,1,LI):B = X(1,2,LI):C = X(1,3,LI):D = X(2,2,LI):E = X(2,3,LI)
   :F = X(3,3,LI)
2220 DET = A * (D * F - E * E) + B * (2 * E * C - F * B) - D * C * C
2230 X(1,1,LO) = (D * F - E * E) / DET
2240 X(1,2,LO) = (C * E - B * F) / DET
2250 X(2,1,LO) = X(1,2,LO)
2260 X(1,3,LO) = (B * E - D * C) / DET
2270 X(3,1,LO) = X(1,3,LO)
2280 X(2,2,LO) = (A * F - C * C) / DET
2290 X(2,3,LO) = (B * C - A * E) / DET:X(3,2,LO) = X(2,3,LO)
2300 X(3,3,LO) = (A * D - B * B) / DET
2310 RETURN
2320 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2330 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2340 SU = 0
2350 FOR K = 1 TO 3
2360 SU = SU + X(I,K,LA) * X(K,J,LB)
2370 NEXT K
2380 X(I,J,LC) = F * SU
2390 NEXT J
2400 NEXT I
2410 RETURN
2420 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2430 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2440 SU = 0
2450 FOR K = 1 TO 3
2460 SU = SU + X(I,K,LA) * X(K,J,LB)
2470 NEXT K
2480 X(I,J,LC) = F * SU
2490 NEXT J
2500 NEXT I
2510 RETURN
2520 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2530 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2540 X(I,J,LC) = X(I,J,LA) + X(I,J,LB)
2550 NEXT J
2560 NEXT I
2570 RETURN
2580 FOR I = 1 TO 3
2590 S1(I,P) = 0:S2(I,P) = 0
2600 FOR J = 1 TO 3
2610 S1(I,P) = S1(I,P) + X(I,J,3) * N(J,P) + X(I,J,4) * M(J,P) / 3
2620 S2(I,P) = S2(I,P) + X(I,J,5) * N(J,P) + X(I,J,6) * M(J,P)
2630 NEXT J
2640 NEXT I
2650 RETURN
2660 P = .5 * (E(K,1 + 3 * L,J) + E(K,2 + 3 * L,J))
2670 Q = .5 * (E(K,1 + 3 * L,J) - E(K,2 + 3 * L,J))
2680 R = .5 * E(K,3 + 3 * L,J)
2690 E(K,1 + 3 * L,J) = P + Q * P(K,1) + R * P(K,3)
2700 E(K,2 + 3 * L,J) = P - Q * P(K,1) - R * P(K,3)
2710 E(K,3 + 3 * L,J) = 2 * R * P(K,1) - 2 * Q * P(K,3)
2720 RETURN

```

V. ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES

Problem #1

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION, LONDON, ENGLAND
BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTE, LONDON, ENGLAND
BSI ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS FOR CLOTHING. BS 4710:1987

THE ORIENTATION OF THE $\gamma = H/2$ TO $H \parallel$
THE Z-AXIS IS
EL. ANGLE = 0°
FLY-ANGLE = 90°
FL. Z-ANGLE = 0°

正月一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、

在這裏，我們已經看到，當我們在一個給定的時間點上，對一個給定的事件進行觀察時，我們會發現，事件的狀態是確定的。但這並不是說，事件的狀態在未來的時間點上，也會是確定的。事實上，事件的狀態在未來的時間點上，是不確定的。

F_1 F_2
 $\{ \}$ $\{ \}$

4.00E-01 1.00E-01 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00
 1.15E-03 4.20E-02 6.00E-03 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00
 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00
 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00
 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00 1.00E+00

ELTA
DETA

2000-01-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-02-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-03-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-04-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-05-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-06-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-07-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-08-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-09-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-10-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-11-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000
 2000-12-01 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000 0.00E+000

REF ID: A94LXG15

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

主辦單位：新亞大學
執行單位：新亞社會工作系
日期：2011年1月15日（星期六）

TABLE II. The effect of temperature on the rate of polymerization.

ON 100% MECHANICAL STRAIN			
1.0E-03	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
2.0E-03	2.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
5.0E-03	5.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
1.0E-02	1.0E+01	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
OFF 100% MECHANICAL STRAIN			
1.0E-03	1.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
2.0E-03	2.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
5.0E-03	5.0E+00	1.0E+00	1.0E+00
1.0E-02	1.0E+01	1.0E+00	1.0E+00

¹ See also the discussion of the relationship between the two concepts in the section on "The Concept of Social Capital."

2016-10-14 2016-10-14

		NORMALIZED STRENGTH RATIO, R_{N}		
I	6.3E+03	2.46E+08	1	6.32E+08
II	1.17E+03	2.17E+08	2	2.32E+08
III	2.73E+03	2.73E+08	3	3.73E+08
IV	6.92E+03	6.92E+08	4	6.92E+08
STRENGTH RATIO, R				
I	2.41E+05	2.18E+05	1	3.41E+05
II	1.17E+05	1.99E+05	2	1.87E+05
III	6.92E+05	1.94E+05	3	1.87E+05
IV	2.73E+05	2.98E+05	4	3.41E+05

Problem #2

• 153 •

CHARTERED TYPES, N.Y.-4.

NUMBER OF PLACES, No. 6

NORMALIZED CONC. BRUCHNESS, (NCHB), TESTS

NUMBER OF FILTERS BETWEEN Z-E/H2 AND CORE. N_Z

POLY ORIENTATION (FROM Z=R/2 TO Z=R/2)

Fig. 1. ANGLE, α

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THE JOURNAL OF POLYMER SCIENCE

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

3-1-1940 10-1770

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中華書局影印

$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	1.78×10^{-10}	8.1×10^{-10}	-1.24×10^{-10}
CH_3COCH_3	1.08×10^{-9}	0.241×10^{-9}	-1.629×10^{-9}
$\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1.18×10^{-9}	1.29×10^{-9}	-1.161×10^{-9}
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1.05×10^{-9}	1.161×10^{-9}	-8.558×10^{-10}
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1.05×10^{-9}	1.161×10^{-9}	-8.558×10^{-10}
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1.05×10^{-9}	1.161×10^{-9}	-8.558×10^{-10}
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1.05×10^{-9}	1.161×10^{-9}	-8.558×10^{-10}
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	1.05×10^{-9}	1.161×10^{-9}	-8.558×10^{-10}

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1.4E-01	-1.5E-01	-4.1E-02	1.5E-01	-1.2E-01	1.1E-01
-1.4E-01	1.2E-01	-6.2E-02	-1.9E-01	-1.4E-01	1.3E-01
-1.4E-01	-1.2E-01	7.298E-02	-5.86E-01	1.158E-01	-1.18E-01
1.1E-01	-1.5E-01	-1.17E-02	1.259E-01	-1.761E-01	1.466E-01
-1.7E-01	3.678E-02	6.789E-04	-1.760E-02	3.922E-02	1.153E-02
-1.9E-01	7.552E-01	-1.12E-00	3.468E-03	3.511E-03	9.412E-02

	A	B			
B	C	D			
6.55E-02	1.94E-02	0.00E+00	2.77E-06	5.22E-05	-1.21E-05
1.94E-02	4.41E-02	0.00E+00	5.22E-06	-1.39E-05	-1.55E-05
0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.22E-02	-1.15E-05	-1.99E-05	5.11E-05
2.77E-06	5.22E-06	-1.15E-05	1.18E-03	2.17E-04	-1.72E-09
5.22E-06	-1.39E-05	-1.99E-05	2.17E-09	5.28E-12	-1.55E-06
-1.15E-05	-1.98E-06	5.42E-06	-1.99E-09	-1.53E-07	2.46E-09

ALPHA	BETA
TRUE	DELTA

-1.19E+01	-1.13E+02	-1.37E+01	2.44E+02	-1.34E+01	1.12E+04
-1.17E+02	3.56E+01	-1.11E+01	-1.21E+05	4.39E+01	-1.08E+09
-1.32E+01	1.11E+01	0.00E+00	-1.17E+04	1.11E+01	-1.21E+09
7.44E+02	-1.11E+05	-1.27E+04	1.06E+03	-1.54E+05	2.13E+09
-1.14E+05	4.39E+04	1.07E+03	-1.64E+08	2.03E+05	1.59E+09
1.12E+04	1.20E+04	-1.19E+06	2.92E+07	3.04E+04	1.12E+04

STRAIN ANALYSIS

FEMM. DIFFERENCE (IN %), DT=0
MOISTURE CONTENTS, C=0

PLY	EFFECTIVE STRESSES		EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL	
	LOWER PLY SURFACE	UPPER PLY SURFACE	MECHANICAL	MATERIAL
1	1.39E-07	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E+00
2	-1.39E-09	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E+00
3	1.12E-08	1.12E-07	-1.42E-07	1.00E+00
4	1.12E-08	-1.12E-07	4.29E-08	1.00E+00
5	1.12E-08	-1.12E-07	-1.42E-07	1.00E+00
6	1.12E-08	-1.12E-07	4.62E-08	1.00E+00
ON AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN				
1	1.77E-08	5.37E-09	-1.99E-08	1.86E-08
2	1.62E-09	1.86E-08	8.55E-09	-1.25E-08
3	1.92E-08	4.70E-09	-1.38E-07	1.00E-08
4	2.57E-09	1.00E-09	4.29E-08	2.04E-10
5	1.21E-08	-1.12E-07	-1.42E-07	1.23E-08
6	1.12E-08	-1.12E-07	4.62E-08	1.01E-08
OFF AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN				
1	1.77E-08	5.67E-09	-1.97E-08	1.86E-08
2	1.96E-09	1.62E-09	-1.86E-08	1.95E-08
3	2.23E-08	-1.15E-07	-1.30E-08	2.33E-08
4	2.13E-08	1.20E-07	-1.16E-08	2.42E-08
5	2.41E-08	1.24E-07	-1.17E-08	2.51E-08
6	2.51E-09	1.20E-07	1.23E-09	2.60E-08

STRENGTH ANALYSIS

	TSAI-HILL	MAX. STR.	STR. COMP.	TSAI-HILL	MAX. STR.	STR. COMP.
NORMALIZED STRENGTH RATIO, R _n						
1	2.46E+08	4.17E+08	1	2.91E+08	3.98E+08	1
2	1.73E+08	3.46E+08	2	1.75E+08	3.74E+08	2
3	1.91E+08	2.38E+08	3	1.83E+08	1.97E+08	3
4	1.93E+08	1.96E+08	3	1.75E+08	1.75E+08	3
5	2.21E+08	2.02E+08	3	2.11E+08	1.85E+08	3
6	2.06E+08	1.86E+08	3	1.92E+08	1.61E+08	3
STRENGTH RATIO, R						
1	2.72E+05	4.69E+05	1	3.08E+05	4.96E+05	1
2	2.00E+05	3.69E+05	2	1.97E+05	3.99E+05	2
3	2.15E+05	2.51E+05	3	2.03E+05	2.21E+05	3
4	2.12E+05	2.21E+05	3	1.92E+05	1.92E+05	3
5	2.39E+05	2.22E+05	3	2.18E+05	2.09E+05	3
6	2.12E+05	2.03E+05	3	1.68E+05	1.82E+05	3

Problem #3

Bulk
LAMINATE TYPE, M-40
NUMBER OF LAYERS, N=6
NORMALIZED CORE THICKNESS, H0/H=0

LAY. ORIENTATION (FROM Z=H/2 TO Z=H/2)
 PLY ANGLE =0
 PLY ANGLE =20
 PLY ANGLE =-90
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =90
 PLY ANGLE =-90
 PLY ANGLE =-90
 PLY ANGLE =-90
 PLY ANGLE =-90

1. H_2O 2. H_2 3. O_2 4. CO_2

本章所用之資料，系取自於《中華書局影印》之《清人詩集叢書》。

新嘉坡
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在這裏，我們可以說，這種對「社會」的觀點，是和「社會主義」一樣，是屬於「社會主義」的一個重要特徵。這就是說，社會主義者，是希望社會能夠成為一個「社會」，即是一個「社會」，一個「社會」，一個「社會」。

THE BOSTONIAN

On the 1st of January, 1880, the author left New York for the West Indies, and on the 10th of January arrived at San Juan, Puerto Rico. He remained there until the 15th, and then took a steamer to Ponce, where he spent two days. On the 17th he took a boat to the island of Culebra, and from thence a boat to the island of Vieques, where he remained until the 20th. From Vieques he took a boat to the island of Culebra, and from thence a boat to the island of Vieques, where he remained until the 20th.

二、当月新购进的固定资产，按其价值的一定比例，从当月起分年摊入成本费用。

Figure 6
Figure 7

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been called upon to decide whether they will submit to the law of force, and let a一小部分 of their country be destroyed, or whether they will, as a nation, assert their independence, and give to the world an example of freedom.

100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

ANSWER

19. *Leucosia* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma* *leucostoma*

从图 1 可以看出，当 $\alpha = 0.5$ 时， $\beta = 0.5$ 时， $\rho_{\text{min}} = 0.5$ ，即在 $\rho = 0.5$ 时， $\rho_{\text{min}} = \rho$ ，这与前面的推导结果一致。

Figure 1. The relationship between the number of species and the area of forest cover in the study area.

在本研究中，我们探讨了不同类型的自我效能感（如学术、社交和情感）对大学生学习动机的影响。

PLATE	LOWER PLATE SURFACE	UPPER PLATE SURFACE	
ON AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN			
1	-4.4E-08	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
2	-2.2E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
3	-5.0E-10	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
4	2.12E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
5	4.28E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
6	6.45E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
7	8.62E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
8	1.08E-08	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
9	-1.39E-09	1.29E-08	0.00E+00
10	-1.39E-09	1.51E-08	0.00E+00
11	-1.39E-09	1.73E-08	0.00E+00
12	-1.39E-09	1.95E-08	0.00E+00
13	-1.39E-09	2.16E-08	0.00E+00
14	-1.39E-09	2.38E-08	0.00E+00
15	-1.39E-09	2.61E-08	0.00E+00
16	-1.39E-09	2.81E-08	0.00E+00
OFF AXIS MECHANICAL STRAIN			
1	-4.4E-08	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
2	-2.2E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
3	-5.0E-10	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
4	2.12E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
5	4.28E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
6	6.45E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
7	8.62E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
8	1.08E-08	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
9	1.08E-08	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
10	1.27E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
11	1.51E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
12	1.75E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
13	1.94E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
14	2.14E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
15	2.38E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
16	2.61E-09	-3.9E-09	0.00E+00
ON AXIS NON-MECHANICAL STRAIN			
1	5.17E-05	-2.07E-03	0.00E+00
2	5.43E-05	-2.11E-03	0.00E+00
3	1.57E-05	-1.9E-03	0.00E+00
4	-3.6E-06	-1.8E-03	0.00E+00
5	-1.8E-04	-1.6E-03	0.00E+00
6	-1.56E-04	-1.4E-03	0.00E+00
7	-1.54E-04	-1.2E-03	0.00E+00
8	-1.51E-04	-1.1E-03	0.00E+00
9	-1.89E-04	-1.09E-04	0.00E+00
10	-1.71E-04	-1.1E-03	0.00E+00
11	-1.64E-04	-1.02E-03	0.00E+00
12	-1.55E-04	-1.4E-03	0.00E+00
13	-1.53E-04	-1.6E-03	0.00E+00
14	-1.56E-04	-1.9E-03	0.00E+00
15	1.62E-04	-1.94E-03	0.00E+00
16	1.74E-04	-2.1E-03	0.00E+00

卷之三十一

年	月	日	天候	風向	風速	水温	水深	潮位	潮高	水位	水深	潮位	潮高	水位
1923	10	15	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		16	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		17	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		18	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		19	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		20	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		21	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		22	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		23	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		24	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		25	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		26	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		27	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		28	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		29	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		30	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5
		31	晴	東	15	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	15.5

卷之三十一

¹⁰ See also the discussion of the relationship between the concept of "cultural capital" and the concept of "cultural value" in the section "Cultural Capital and Cultural Value."

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8